

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th August 1888.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh.	...	29th July 1888.
2	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	...	
Fortnightly.				
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	...	
4	"Chandra Vilash" ...	Berhampore	...	
5	"Divakar" ...	Calcutta	...	
6	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	...	
7	"Grambasi" ...	Uluberia	...	
8	"Purva Bangabasi" ...	Noakhally	...	
9	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	...	
Weekly.				
11	"Apurva Punchayat" ...	Calcutta	...	2nd August 1888.
12	"Arya Darpan" ...	Ditto	102	3rd ditto.
13	"Bangabasi" ...	Ditto	20,000	4th ditto.
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	302	31st July 1888.
15	"Charuvarta" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	30th ditto.
16	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	...	
17	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca	450	5th August 1888.
18	"Dhumaketu" ...	Chandernagore	...	
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	825	3rd ditto.
20	"Garib" ...	Dacca	...	18th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
22	"Jagatbasi" ...	Calcutta	...	
23	"Murshidabad Patrika" ...	Berhampore	508	
24	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	...	3rd ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar Sadharani" ...	Calcutta	1,000	6th ditto.
26	"Praj Bandhu" ...	Chandernagore	995	3rd ditto.
27	"Pratikar" ...	Berhampore	600	3rd ditto.
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ...	Kakini, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	500	1st ditto.
30	"Samaya" ...	Ditto	2,350	3rd ditto.
31	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	4,000	4th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	800	27th July 1888.
33	"Santi" ...	Calcutta	...	
34	"Sarawat Patra" ...	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakash" ...	Calcutta	1,000	6th August 1888.
36	"Srimanta Saudagar" ...	Ditto	...	
37	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha" ...	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patika" ...	Ditto	700	2nd ditto.
Daily.				
39	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika" ...	Calcutta	7,000	
40	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto	200	3rd to 9th August 1888.
41	"Samvad Punachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	300	
42	"Banga Vidya Prakashika" ...	Ditto	500	



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	6th August 1888.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sámachār Patrikā."	Darjeeling	.....	
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryāvarta" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	5th ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	2nd ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	6th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samāchār" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Calcutta	250	3rd ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ... ..	Arrah	.....	
54	"Anis" ... ..	Patna	.....	
55	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ... ..	Behar	150	
57	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	6th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta	340	4th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	212	3rd to 7th August 1888.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavartā" ... ..	Cuttack	.....	
61	"Pradīp" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
62	"Samyabadi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dīpikā" ... ..	Cuttack	200	21st July 1888.
64	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika" ... ..	Balasore	205	19th ditto.
65	"Uriya and Navasamvād" ... ..	Balasore	.....	25th ditto.
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>				
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar	.....	30th ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Silchar	450	







## I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, referring to the preparations that are being made to send an expedition to the Black Mountain this autumn, says that, as the tribes attacked the English soldiers by mistake, their offence should be condoned. It is the English themselves who, by entering into the country of the tribes without their permission, invited them to make the attack.

*SAHACHAR*  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

The Black Mountain affair.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd August, says that, as the Thibetans have collected an army of 8,000 men on the Sikkim frontier, it will be necessary to send reinforcements to Colonel Graham. Thus it seems that this war with Thibet will, after all, be a protracted affair.

*SAMAYA*,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

Thibet.

3. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 3rd August, points out the impolicy of the Government of India in making warlike preparations at the least advance, or upon the faintest rumour of advance, of Russia towards the Afghan frontier. Such preparations only lead the people of India to think lightly of the military prowess of England.

*PRAJA BANDHU*,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

The foreign policy of Government.

4. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th August, says that, in a recent speech of his, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah blamed the Burmese for shedding blood in violation of the precepts of their religion. But what reply would the Chief Commissioner have given if anybody had asked him in reply why the English, who are commanded by their Saviour to love their neighbours as themselves, and when smitten by any one on one cheek to turn to him the other, have wantonly shed blood for annexing a foreign country? It would be interesting to calculate whether more blood has been shed by the Burmese or by the English.

*SANJIVANI*,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

Burmah.

5. The *Aryavarta*, of the 5th August, says that Government is wrong in paying an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs to Amir Abdur Rahman, who is an avowed friend of Russia. The Amir's relations with Russia are in fact becoming more and more cordial. Government should therefore discontinue the subsidy. The saving thus effected may be utilized in strengthening the army.

*ARYAVARTA*,  
Aug. 5th, 1888.

Amir Abdur Rahman.

## II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

6. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, says that the Calcutta Park Street affair has probably roused the Government of India from its long slumber, and induced it to send the letter addressed to it in October last by the Madras High Court on the subject of police oppression to the different Provincial Governments with the view of drawing their attention to the subject. So far as Bengal is concerned, police oppression can be put down by reforming the police service, by employing men of education in it more largely, by discouraging the unholy alliance which exists at present between the police and the Magistracy, and by showing a disposition to adopt, when possible, suggestions made in the native press for police reform. In short, the same means should be adopted to improve the *morale* of the police service which has been found sufficient for the purification and improvement of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services. If the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley is really bent on purifying the police service, it ought to find the task a comparatively easy one.

*SAHACHAR*,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

Police oppression.



**SURABHI & PATAKA,**  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

7. The *Surabhi* and *Patākā*, of the 2nd August, approves the measures proposed by the Madras Government for the purpose of putting down police oppression.

sion, and says that that oppression can be checked only by mitigating the rigors of the criminal law, and by separating judicial and executive functions.

**BANGABASI,**  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

8. The *Bangabasi*, of the 4th August, says that the public have scarcely had time to forget the incidents of the torture case in which the Calcutta Police

were involved, when they have been called upon to note the facts of a similar case which has engaged the attention of the Allahabad High Court, and in regard to which the Court felt strongly inclined to enhance the sentence passed upon the accused Sub-Inspector of Police and the police constables. Mr. Justice Straight says in his judgment:—"Such conduct as this, brought to our notice, will be visited with the severest penalty provided under section 330 of the Penal Code." The Madras High Court has also expressed itself highly dissatisfied with the police, and it has written a minute on the subject of police torture in that Presidency for the information of Government. In that minute, the Madras High Court writes as follows:—"The Judges feel bound to inform Government that their duties of criminal revision have left upon their minds a strong conviction that the ill-treatment of torture of accused persons in this Presidency is very far from uncommon."

And the Madras Government has published a resolution on that minute, in which it acknowledges that "it is essential that something should be done to control the action of the police." The Judges of the Madras High Court have also recommended the separation of the judicial and executive powers of Magistrates as one means of setting the police right. The Government of India has forwarded the minute of the Madras High Court to other local Governments, except the North-Western Provinces, where Mr. Justice Straight is doing all that need be done to put down police oppression. It is not known what Sir Stuart Bayley has done or will do with that minute. It is Bengal's peculiar misfortune that, though torture of the cruellest kind has been practised in a thana situated in the European quarter of the metropolis of British India, the Judges of the Calcutta High Court have failed to punish the offenders, and the Governor of the province is sleeping over the matter!

Cases of torture by the police are very common both in Calcutta and in the mofussil. But neither the Calcutta High Court nor the Bengal Government ever tries to put them down. These authorities rather support the police in such cases and try to let them off easily.

The Calcutta High Court has become inert and spiritless, and is energetic only in issuing rules against native newspapers. The Bengal Government has also become a tool in the hands of its Secretaries. And so neither the Bengal Government nor the High Court has taken that notice of the conduct of Messrs. Posford and Kirkwood which authorities in their position should have done.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

**SANSODHINI.**  
July 27th, 1888.

9. The *Sansodhini*, of the 27th July, says that English Civilians often make mistakes in recording in English the

The recording of evidence by English Judges and Magistrates.

evidence which is given before them by natives in their own vernaculars. In the Mymensingh assault case, for instance, Mr. Pittar translated the Bengali word *sala* (brother-in-law) *uncle* and the word *ghushi* (blow) *push*.

Such errors in recording evidence must seriously affect the administration of justice, and it is therefore necessary that English Judges and Magistrates should be made to learn the vernaculars thoroughly in order that they



may take down evidence in the vernaculars, and in order that suitors may be spared the cost of translating vernacular records into English.

GARIB,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

10. The *Garib*, of the 1st August, thanks the Judges of the Allahabad High Court for ruling that no person shall be able to build a house in such a manner

A good decision.

as to overlook the private apartments of a house already in existence, and that the height of an old house shall not be increased or a new door opened from it in such a way as to expose a neighbouring house. In making this ruling, the Allahabad High Court has taken into very careful consideration the manners and customs of the country, and the ruling cannot therefore fail to give satisfaction to the entire native community.

11. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 2nd August, says that there has been a great failure of justice in the case of Mr. Drewery, who shot a native dead.

The case of Mr. Drewery.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

12. The same paper says that Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, the Munsif of Krishnagore, has disgraced the Bench by making untrue statements regarding Hindu widows. Baboo Chandi Charan should be removed from the service for making those false and uncalled for statements.

Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, Munsif  
of Krishnagore.

BHARAT MITRA.

13. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 2nd August, says that Mr. Posford, District Judge of Backergunge, recently compelled an amla of his court, professing the Brahmo faith, who was witness in a case, to take oath upon the Bible, and remarks that the judge who can act in this way must be a half-witted man.

Mr. Posford, District Judge of  
Backergunge.

SURABHI AND PATAKA,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

14. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 3rd August, says that the Allahabad High Court has sentenced Mr. Brinn to one year's imprisonment for an offence for which, some years ago, the Calcutta High Court sentenced Hari Mehter, the same who attempted rape on Mrs. Hume, to eight years' imprisonment, and remarks that these instances of partiality shown by English Judges towards European offenders are doing mischief to the British power in India. These cases have indeed already created a belief in the country that it is impossible for a native of India to obtain justice against a European in a court presided over by an English Judge. The other day a man in Gurudaspur, who was beaten by three soldiers, refused to take his case to the local court, for fear, as he said, of being himself punished. That such a belief should gain ground in the country does not certainly augur well for British rule in India. Englishmen should therefore take timely warning.

English Judges and European  
offenders.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

15. The same paper strongly condemns the proceedings of Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chittagong in connection with the case of Krishna Chandra; *versus* the editor and the printer of the *Chattal Gazette*, and is at a loss to see why Government has not yet taken any action in the matter. How long will Mr. Manson be allowed to harass Chittagong?

Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chitta-  
gong.

PRAJA BANDHU.

16. The same paper, referring to the remark made by the Munsif, Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, regarding the unchastity of Hindu widows, writes as follows:—  
Baboo Chandi Charan is the father of the notorious Kamini Sen. From whatever quarter his knowledge of Hindu widows may have been derived, he is a cur who ought to be whipped from top to toe.

Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, Munsif  
of Krishnagore.

PRAJA BUNDHU,

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th August, says that Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chittagong, is an incompetent and worthless officer. It is owing to his incompetency that Government has already lost 75 thousand rupees. But

Mr. Manson and the case against  
the *Chattal Gazette*.

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.



Government has not for all that punished this foolish Magistrate, and has allowed him to retain charge of the same district for 12 consecutive years.

Mr. Manson had a pet officer, named Kali Kumar Chakravarti. Kali Kumar was a drunkard and had a mistress, and was therefore given to bribery. No one had the courage to offend the Magistrate's favourite. The local newspaper, *Sansodhini*, exposed some of the favourite's wrong acts and for so doing the editor of that paper was robbed, his house was set on fire, and assassins were set upon him; but Kali Kumar was not punished for doing all this. At last Kali Kumar disappeared after embezzling 75 thousand rupees.

The present Accountant, Krishna Chandra, has all the vices and failings of Kali Kumar. The *Chattal Gazette* only pointed out that Krishna Chandra may any day follow the example of Kali Kumar, and 26 respectable witnesses have stated in the case against that paper that Krishna Chandra is a notorious character. Krishna Chandra gets a salary of only Rs. 84, and his brother gets Rs. 25. He has to maintain a family of seven or eight members, and he drinks and has a woman in his keeping. It is clear that the demand on his purse is always heavy, and the *Chattal Gazette* was right in exposing him and in warning the public about him.

The just Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to call for and examine the papers of the *Chattal Gazette* case. Mr. Manson has been in Chittagong for a long time, and he should be transferred from that district. Krishna Chandra has been proved to be a man of a bad character, who should not be allowed to continue in a post which affords facilities for embezzlement of public money. And if the report charging him with the misappropriation of some chairs belonging to Government be true, he should be at once removed from the public service. Janaki Nath and Debendra Nath should be transferred to other districts. And if it is found that Debendra Nath has actually changed a date in the folio, he should be at once dismissed from Government service.

SANJIVANI.  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

18. The same paper says that serious allegations have appeared in the *Indian Union* newspaper of Allahabad against Mr. H. Ross, Commissioner of Kumaun. Mr. H. Ross, Commissioner of Kumaun, and it is not known whether Government has noticed them. If the allegations be true, Mr. Ross should be at once removed from the service.

SANJIVANI.

19. A correspondent of the same paper says that Baboo Lalit Kumar Bose, one of the Munsifs at Goalundo, detained a plaintiff at his Court one day up to 8 P.M. for declining to make a compromise with the defendant, and compelled the witnesses in the case to remain standing in a shower of rain. An affidavit was made to the District Judge in this matter, and the Judge has transferred the case to the file of another Munsif. But he has taken no other notice of the highhanded proceedings of the Munsif.

SANJIVANI.

20. A correspondent of the same paper says that serious public inconvenience has been caused by the appointment by Mr. Manisty, Magistrate of Pubna, of two court-fee vendors in place of 15 or 16 licensed stamp vendors at that station. When Mr. Manisty turned the old vendors out, he granted permission to the stamp vendors in the bazar to sell court-fee stamps. This was a convenient arrangement, and the sale of court-fee stamps increased on account of it. But Mr. Manisty has recently prohibited the sale of court-fee stamps by the stamp vendors in the bazar. And he has done this apparently with the view of patronising his two pet stamp vendors at the cutchery.

Mr. Manisty has recklessly overlooked or disregarded the rules issued by the Board of Revenue on the subject of the sale of stamps. The Board is



therefore requested to direct Mr. Manisty to increase the number of stamp vendors at Pubna.

Again, Mr. Manisty has recommended Hakim Sahib and some other incompetent men for Honorary Magistrateships in place of some very competent men whom he has compelled to retire. Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to send for and read the replies given to the Magistrate's letters calling upon the Honorary Magistrates to retire.

Again, a municipal bye-election was recently held at Pubna. Mr. Nilkanta Sarkar, Joint-Magistrate, assisted by the Head-master of the Zillah School, a pleader of the Judge's Court, and a doctor, held the election. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality were also present on the occasion, and everything passed off smoothly. Baboo Durga Kanta Chakravarti, M.A. and B.L., was elected. Haru Chaprasi and 3 or 4 Mahomedans presented a petition to Mr. Manisty praying for the cancelment of the election on the ground that the gentleman elected was not a Mahomedan. No respectable man has signed the petition, and among those who have signed it is one Wahid Bux, who is not even a rate-payer. And yet Mr. Manisty has recommended to the Divisional Commissioner that the election be cancelled!

Mr. Manisty is trying to sow seeds of disunion between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Pubna. And his object in doing so is not to promote the welfare or interests of the entire Mahomedan community of Pubna, but only to confer favours upon some particular Mahomedans of that place.

(d)—Education.

21. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 30th July, says that the Entrance Examination will be held earlier this time than in previous years. But the schools re-opened after the summer vacation late in the season on account of the unusual heat of this year. So the candidates for the Entrance Examination will have only seven months to prepare themselves for the examination. Under these circumstances, the University authorities should omit portions of the text-books fixed for the examination.

CHARUVARTA,  
July 30th, 1888.

22. The *Garib*, of the 1st August, says that the recent Education Resolution has alarmed the public. It is stated in the Resolution that Government will close its schools and colleges in places in which schools and colleges will be established by natives, and it will only grant some money in aid of schools established by private enterprise. It is true that a large number of private schools has been established all over the country. But few among those schools have been established with the sole object of imparting education. They have been established either in the way of trade or for name's sake, and there is small chance of their lasting long. The management of these schools is also very unsatisfactory. Government should not therefore come to a hasty conclusion in this matter by looking only at the increasing number of private schools.

GARIB,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

It seems also that Government is bent on reducing its educational expenditure. Well, Government now spends only a hundredth part of its revenue on education, and it seems as if it will reduce its educational grant to one-tenth of this hundredth part. It is certainly a sensible view of the matter that Government has taken!

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, strongly condemns the action of the Calcutta University in rejecting, at the instance of Sir Alfred Croft, the application of the boys of the Entrance class in the

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

The next Entrance Examination of  
the Calcutta University.



Hindu school on the subject of the reduction of the course for the ensuing Entrance Examination, and says that men like Dr. Mohendra Lall Sarkar and Dr. Ras Behari Ghose ought not to have supported Sir Alfred Croft in the matter. As for Sir Alfred, he is certainly consistent in his refusal of the application in question, for it is he who, in his partiality for a handful of Eurasian boys reading in the hill schools, has got the term for holding the University examinations altered, thereby doing great injustice to native boys in general.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

24. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 2nd August, says that the following are the reasons why the Central Text-book Committee fails to make a proper selection of text-books:—

The Central Text-book Committee.

1. The faulty constitution of the Committee, in which all educational centres are not represented.
2. The appointment to the Committee of men of high position who have not the time to go carefully through the books upon which they are required to report.
3. The play of interested motives in some members in the work of selection.
4. The connection with the Committee of the authors, proprietors of books, or of their friends. The result of such connection is seen in the preference given, year after year, to books written by Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee to the exclusion of better books written by other authors. Radhika Baboo's *Svasthya rakshar Pravesika* and *Prakritik Bhugola*, for instance, have been preferred to superior books on the same subjects, such as Dr. Jadunath Mookerjee's *Sarira Palana* and the *Prakritika Bhugola* by Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, Head-Master, Dinagepore Government School. And the preference thus shown to Radhika Baboo's books is certainly due to the influence which he, as Secretary to the Central Text-book Committee, possesses with the members of that Committee.
5. Personal obligation of some of the members of the Committee to the Secretary.
6. The secrecy attaching to the proceedings of the Committee.

APURVA PANCHAYAT.

25. The same paper considers the objections that have been lately raised to the appointment of Dr. P. K. Ray as an examiner of the Calcutta University to be perfectly groundless, and remarks that, if there is any man who ought to be excluded from the examinership, it is Mr. Rowe, the writer of the "Hints on the study of English." For if Baboo P. K. Lahiri can be fairly excluded from the examinership of English on the ground of his being the author of Keys or note-books, surely it is unfair not to exclude Mr. Rowe for his "Hints."

Dr. P. K. Ray and Mr. Rowe.

PRATIKAR,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888

26. The *Pratikar*, of the 3rd August, is alarmed by the recent Education Resolution. There are indications in the Resolution that Government will gradually reduce its educational expenditure. The reason why Government proposes to do so is that it has come to the conclusion that the spread of education in India is not advantageous to Government. Educated natives establish political associations which oppose every measure of Government. This is very disagreeable to Government, and so Government wants to stop the spread of education. The condition of the people of India has become so bad under the English rule that they are now unable to bear the cost of educating their children, and the mere mention of the word

The Education Resolution.



*tax* gives rise to fear and anxiety in their minds. And yet Government intends to impose a fresh educational tax on the people. Heaven alone knows how the people will be benefited by the imposition of such a tax! Government is anxious to curtail its educational expenditure, but it can spend money freely to provide comforts for camp women.

27. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 4th August, disapproves of the recent Education Resolution. Curtailment of educational expenditure will do incalculable mischief.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

The Education Resolution.

During the administrations of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo attempts were made in that direction, but did not succeed on account of strenuous public opposition. The Government of India spends only one-eightieth of its revenue on education. But in European countries educational expenditure forms a large part of the entire expenditure of the State.

28. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 5th August, thus reviews the recent Education Resolution of the Government of India:—

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Aug. 5th, 1888.

The Education Resolution.

1. Though the revenue of Government amounts to between 75 and 76 crores of rupees, yet it spends only 85½ lakhs of rupees for the education of its subjects! And as if this little expenditure was too much, it now wants to completely sever its connection with education, and to throw the burden it has hitherto borne on the poor famished people of the country. But the contemplated withdrawal of Government from the field of education, and the consequent diversion of the 85½ lakhs of rupees will, if carried out, prove disastrous to the cause of high education in the country. For though colleges are now maintained by private enterprise, they are certainly not good enough to supply the place of Government colleges.

2. As regards the educational taxes proposed in the resolution, they, if actually levied, will kill the people of India outright.

3. Government proposes to draw a sharp line between teachers and inspectors. But it should be remembered in this connection that some experience of teaching is required to fit a man for inspection work.

29. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th August, says that the practice of appointing some professor of the Presidency College as Registrar of the Calcutta University, is accountable for so much mismanagement

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

A whole time Registrar for the Calcutta University.

of University affairs. For as the Registrar has to devote three hours to his College work every day, he cannot properly attend to the University work, much of which is therefore left in the hands of his assistants, with this result, that the work is badly done. The time has come, therefore, for appointing a "whole time" Registrar for the University. And as the pay attached to the office is a handsome one, able and experienced men can safely be induced to accept it.

30. The same paper says that as the Government of India is already spending only a trifling sum for the education of its people, it should rather increase that

SOM PRAKASH.

The Education Resolution.

sum than think of diverting it to other purposes altogether. Considering also the state of the country, it may be safely asserted that the withdrawal of Government from the field of education will be disastrous to the cause of education. For there are parts of the country where such private agency as could take the place of Government in the matter of education is absolutely wanting.



## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

AHMADI,  
July 29th, 1888.

31. The *Ahmadi*, of the 29th July, thinks that it would have been better to have postponed the introduction of the night-soil service system within the Tangail Municipality till some future time. For the rate-payers of that municipality are dissatisfied because several rates have been imposed at one and the same time. It is hoped that in assessing the night-soil tax, Baboo Girindra Nath Chatterjee, the sub-divisional officer and Chairman of the Municipality, will carefully consider the condition of the poorer classes.

PRATIKAR,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

32. The *Pratikar*, of the 3rd August, complains of mismanagement in the Berhampore Municipality. The Municipality has obstructed one side of the roads in the native quarter of the town by piling bricks and other repairing materials thereon. If the Municipality does not soon repair the roads or remove obstructions therefrom, it may have in all probability to pay damages for losses which may be sustained on account of the obstructions by owners of horses or carriages or by other persons.

Again, the materials collected for repairing the roads are of the worst description. The bricks collected for the purpose are so old and badly burnt that they cannot stand the rains. The Municipal Commissioners are only busy improving the European quarter of the town. Lighting arrangements for the native quarter are also very defective.

The appeal in the case of the Municipality against Radhika Charan Sen, the local zemindar, has been dismissed by the High Court. Why should the rate-payers bear the cost of this unnecessary litigation, for which the Commissioners are alone responsible?

SAMAYA,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

33. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd August, approves of the attempt of the Jhelum Municipality to put a stop to the practice prevailing within its limits of adulterating milk with water, and says that the Calcutta Municipality ought to follow the example set by that municipality, and do its best to extirpate all practices which, like the practice of *phuka*, have for their object the adulteration of articles of food.

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

34. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 4th August, contradicts the statements which appeared in a correspondent's letter in a previous issue of this paper regarding Baboo Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhory, the Chairman of the Ranaghat Municipality (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 21st July 1888, paragraph 43). The Chairman is disposing of appeals with great ability and to the satisfaction of the people of Ranaghat.

BANGABASI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

35. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 4th August, complains of the irregular management of the Satkhira ferry ghât in Khulna. The road leading to the ghât is full of mud and overgrown with prickly shrubs and the resting place on one of the banks of the Ichamati is too small to accommodate the passengers. The ferry rules have not been posted at the ghât. The attendance of the ferryman is very irregular, and he does not ferry more than five times in the day. The farmer of the ferry has allowed one of his men to keep a boat at the ferry, and that man's charge is 2 pice, whereas the farmer's own charge is only one pice.

BANGABASI.

36. A correspondent of the same paper says that the income of the Midnapore Municipality is small, but it has to bear the cost of maintaining a charitable

The Midnapore Municipality.



pensary and some schools within its jurisdiction. Of late the cost of maintaining the Midnapore College has been thrown on the Municipality, and this has prevented the Municipality from performing many of its useful and legitimate duties. The roads within the Municipality are out of repair, and scarcity of drinking water is keenly felt in summer, when many people die of cholera for want of good drinking water. The Municipality should bring all this to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

37. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 6th August, asks the Commissioners of the Pubna Municipality to disallow the proposal for the erection of a slaughter-house for killing cows within that municipality, and in this way to put an end to the misunderstanding and allay the angry feelings which have arisen between the Hindus and the Mussulmans of that place.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 31st July, draws the attention of Government to the inconvenience to which the third class railway passengers, both male and female, and especially the latter, are subjected for the following reasons:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 31st, 1888.

1. The absence of waiting-rooms for their use in the railway stations.
2. Overcrowding in the carriages.
3. The absence of a sufficient number of carriages intended for female passengers.
4. The absence of water-closets in their carriages.

39. A correspondent of the same paper thanks Baboo Brajendrakumar Sil, the Sessions Judge of Bankura, on behalf of the people of that place, for his efforts to have a bridge constructed over the river Gandhesvari, and asks the Lieutenant-Governor to give to the Sessions Judge permission to construct the bridge, and allow it to be called the "Steuart Bridge."

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

A bridge over the river Gandhesvari in the district of Bankura.

40. A correspondent of the same paper draws the attention of the District Board of Burdwan to the miserable condition of the road from Memari to Jamalpore, and the unsafe condition of the road from the Eden Canal to Selimabad, which is overgrown with jungle and infested with dacoits.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The roads from Memari to Jamalpore and from the Eden Canal to Selimabad.

41. A correspondent of the same paper says that, as some of the respectable people of Hulera, in the district of Burdwan, are dissatisfied with Srikant Baboo, the overseer in charge of the Eden Canal office at that place, the Sub-Engineer, Bamacharan Baboo, should try to get him transferred elsewhere. Bamacharan Baboo should also consider the question of re-transferring the head-quarters of the Eden Canal office to Jamalpore.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Eden Canal office.

42. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 2nd August, thanks the Agent of the East Indian Railway for issuing orders to attach an entire carriage to each train for the exclusive use of female passengers. But the recent disgraceful conduct of some railway guards towards female passengers suggests the necessity of assigning a compartment of the female carriage for the exclusive use of the male relatives of female passengers.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Female carriages in Railways.

Again, the absence of bath-rooms in the intermediate and 3rd class carriages causes inconvenience to female passengers. It is requested that



this inconvenience may be removed by attaching a bath-room to the female carriage.

BANGABASI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

43. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 4th August, recommends the opening of a railway station between the Dattapukur and Gugrama stations on the Central Bengal Railway line for the convenience of the inhabitants of Narayanpore, Patbhanga, Ghira, and 50 or 60 other populous villages.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

44. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 6th August, strongly blames the conduct of the Station-master of Chandipur on the Bengal Central Railway, who, after selling tickets for Sealdah to certain gentlemen, did not allow them to get into the train. If there was no time for them to get into the train, why did he sell them tickets at all? The Station-master is apparently unfit for his office, and the Railway authorities should make an example of him.

(h)—General.

CHARUVARTA,  
July 30th, 1888.

45. The *Charuvarta*, of the 30th July, thinks that strong measures are necessary to bring unruly civilians to their senses. England's honour is a thing of greater value than the honour of individual English officers, and the prestige of the British administration in India should be therefore maintained without dragging the good name of England through the mire. But that prestige must suffer if guilty civilians are let off without adequate punishment. It is a pity, however, that Government overlooks all this. Government should therefore take particular care to avert political danger by adequately punishing all unruly Civilians.

CHARUVARTA.

46. A correspondent of the same paper thanks and warmly eulogises Mr. R. C. Dutt, Magistrate of Mymensingh, for visiting Banagram and compelling Amudi Shekh, the notorious dacoit and six of his accomplices, to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for one year, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. None of Mr. Dutt's predecessors within the last 50 years visited Banagram, an out-of-the-way place situated at one extremity of the district, for fear of losing health in its insalubrious air, and not getting good things to eat. And whenever they were appealed to by the suffering people to put down the dacoits, they did nothing except referring them to the Criminal Courts, or advising them to take measures themselves in self-defence. And now that the dacoits have been caught, and the reign of terror in Banagram has been put an end to, and the people of Banagram have commenced to breathe freely, is owing solely to the fact of the present Magistrate of Mymensingh being a native, who sympathises with natives and knows how to govern natives. Banagram will worship the memory of Mr. Dutt by planting and consecrating the sacred banian tree in his name, and establishing a school in his honour. And all Mymensingh, wherein he has made himself so popular within so short a time, prays to God to grant him health and length of years and an undying name.

The services of Baboo Albelal Singh, the able Inspector of Police, Iswargunge, and of Baboo Raj Chandra Roy, the Sub-Inspector of Police, in bringing the notorious dacoits to justice, are also eulogised.

CHARUVARTA.

47. A correspondent of the same paper is glad to learn that the Magistrate of Mymensingh has asked Government to establish an independent bench at that place for the trial of petty criminal cases. A bench at Bazitpore will be a source of great convenience to the people of that place.

An independent bench at Bazitpore in Mymensingh.



CHARUVARTA,  
July 30th, 1888.

48. A correspondent of the same paper draws public attention to the remark lately made by Mr. R. C. Dutt that the people of Mymensingh were, in his opinion, possessed of great independence, and that he liked them all the more on that account. In illustration of his remark, Mr. Dutt has stated that some time ago he had proposed the grant of a lakh of rupees from the District Board Fund for supplying the town of Mymensingh with water-works, and that, with two or three exceptions, all the members of the Board had opposed his proposal. But such independence and opposition would have been resented by a European Magistrate, and here is therefore a proof that a native Magistrate is a better ruler of a district than a European Magistrate. Mr. Dutt, as a Magistrate, is a model for the imitation of all executive officers, and especially of rash and haughty European Magistrates.

49. The *Garib*, of the 1st August, says that Deputy Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions have to perform various other duties besides the trial of cases. Sub-divisional work has, indeed, become much too heavy for a single officer. Baboo Dwaraka Nath Raya, late Sub-divisional Officer of Madaripore, has died of sheer overwork. This is the reason why good Deputy Magistrates are now found to be generally unwilling to take sub-divisional charge. Sub-divisions are therefore passing into incompetent hands, and sub-divisional mismanagement, like that of Syama Charan, Sashi Sekkar, Jagabundhu and others, is on the increase. To set matters right in this respect is most necessary, and Government can do so without incurring additional expenditure. For it has only to send to every large sub-division an additional Deputy Magistrate from the Sudder, where there is generally a surplus supply of officers.

GARIB,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

50. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, referring to Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's appointment as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, says that an able *hakim* like Babu Bankim Chandra should not have been removed from the judicial side of the executive service.

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

51. The same paper has learnt from the *Englishman* newspaper that the Secretary of State for India has called upon the Government of India for a report on the working of the Indian Factory Law, and remarks that, in calling for this report, the Secretary of State probably means to find some pretext for reducing still further the number of working hours in the Indian factories with a view of enabling Lancashire weavers to compete successfully with the Bombay Cloth Mills. If the working of the Factory Law in India is unsatisfactory, it is surely the business of the Government of India, and not of the Secretary of State, to correct it. But the fact is that the Lancashire weavers want to ruin the Bombay cloth manufacturers, and they have therefore brought pressure on the Secretary of State.

SAHACHAR.

52. Referring to the Sanitary Resolution of the Government of India, the same paper says that, whenever any scheme or proposal calculated to confer real benefit on the people of the country is brought forward, Government harps on its eternal theme of want of money, and points to new taxation as the only means of giving effect to the scheme. Reference is then made to the suggestion contained in the Sanitary Resolution for empowering District Boards and Municipalities in the mofussil to levy taxes when necessary for sanitary purposes, and considerable apprehension is expressed that this new power of taxation in the hands of the municipalities and the District Boards may be so exercised as to make the lot of the people, already overburdened with taxes, still more miserable.

SAHACHAR.



SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

53. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 2nd August, professes astonishment at the opposition of the Mahomedan community to the proposed abolition of the Statutory Civil Service. The reason urged by that community against the abolition of the Statutory Service is that, as they are intellectually inferior to the Hindus, they will not be able to compete with them in examinations, and so, if the Statutory Service is abolished, the chance of Mahomedans entering the public service will become almost nil. Now, in the first place, it is not true that the Hindus are intellectually superior to the Mahomedans, and, in the second place, it reflects great discredit on the Mahomedans that they should go on begging special favours at the hands of Government at every step, and, in the third place, as the Mahomedans are numerically inferior to the Hindus, they cannot expect to get the same share of public employment as the Hindus.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

54. The same paper says that the real reason why recruits for the Indian Army have been of late so difficult to obtain is not, as the Government of India says, that the stationary character of the sepoys' pay repels men from the Military service, but that British rule in India has had an emasculating effect upon the warlike Indian races. The new regulations in favour of the sepoy may, to a certain extent, have the effect of bringing the Military service into favour; but how far they will succeed in re-awakening the Indian's old love of military glory and martial doings may be fairly questioned.

SAMAYA,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

55. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd August, says that, if the *Bombay Gazette* be correct in his information regarding the appointment of a Committee by Lord Cross to enquire into the Home charges, then His Lordship will deserve to be heartily thanked by the people of this country.

BANGABASI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

56. The *Bangabási*, of the 4th August, says that three months ago it was rumoured that Sir Steuart Bayley would punish Mr. Posford after consulting with the Judges of the High Court, but nothing has yet been done in the matter. This delay seems intended to let the matter get itself hushed up.

BANGABASI.

57. The same paper, of the 4th August, says that native Magisterial officers have not only not the right to try Englishmen, but Government deals with them in such a way that they can take no action against or in regard to Englishmen even for the purpose of preserving the public peace.

Fearing a breach of the peace, Baboo Tarini Lal Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate of Maldah, lately summoned Mr. Atkinson, an Indigo planter of that district, and a member of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace. Mr. Atkinson felt insulted at this, and represented to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Baboo had no power to summon him. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken Mr. Atkinson's view of the matter. His Honour has not done well in so doing. The matter ought to have been referred to the High Court. And if the law is found not to authorize native Magisterial officers to take action against Anglo-Indian residents in the mofussil from whom breaches of the peace are apprehended, it should be amended in such a way as to give them that authority. Otherwise oppression by Europeans in the mofussil will fearfully increase.

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

58. Referring to the memorial submitted by the inhabitants of the Barrackpore sub-division to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the withdrawal of the sub-division from the cantonment and its constitution into a separate sub-division under the charge of a Civil officer, the *Sanjivani*, of the 4th



August, observes that the reasons set forth in the memorial are very strong, and that the just and legitimate prayer of the memorialists ought to be granted by Sir Steuart Bayley. The measure, instead of involving additional expenditure, will be attended with reduction of expenditure, and will at the same time conduce to increased administrative efficiency.

59. The same paper learns from the *Tribune* newspaper that Mr. Drewery, who was sentenced to undergo one month's imprisonment for killing Milki-

Mr. Drewery.

ram of Amritsar, has not been sent to jail at all. He is, in fact, living in a public hospital on the plea that he has got some boils. But if he is really ill, why has he not been sent to the jail hospital? Brandy, soda-water, and other delicacies are being supplied to him at the hospital. By showing all these marks of favour to Mr. Drewery, the Government is degrading justice to a mere farce. Can anything be more disgraceful to the Government than that a man guilty of manslaughter should not go to jail at all! Government is requested to put a stop to such scandalous proceedings with a firm hand. Otherwise the people will lose all confidence in the English officers and begin to despise them.

60. The same paper thinks that most of the suggestions contained in the recent Sanitary Resolution of the Government of India can be easily carried out. The question of removing scarcity of

The Sanitary Resolution of Government.

water, a prolific source of sickness and suffering, should be promptly attended to. A special tax should be imposed, if necessary, to supply the country with good drinking water. If the people can pay taxes to pay the expenses of such wars as the war in Burmah, they ought certainly to pay taxes to save their lives.

61. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 6th August, thinks that the public will be greatly benefited if the proposal for the amalgamation of the Post Office and the

Postal matters.

Registration Department is carried into effect. The amalgamation will also be a boon to the poorly paid sub-postmasters, who will receive either more salary or some commission for doing the new work.

The circular of Mr. Kisch, the Postmaster-General of Bengal, requiring Postal Superintendents to reduce postal travelling allowances during the rains, by making the inhabitants of the villages where letters have to be taken in boats during the rainy season pay for such boat service, is then referred to and condemned. Even under the ordinary agency, the distribution of letters is not always satisfactory, and if that agency is replaced by the one proposed by Mr. Kisch, the distribution of letters will become still more irregular and unsatisfactory.

The villages, for instance, where letters are now delivered twice a week, will in future have to be satisfied with one delivery if the inhabitants thereof are unable to pay the boat expenses of the peons visiting them. If Mr. Kisch is so anxious to curtail expenditure in the Postal Department, the best course for him is to reduce his own salary by several hundred rupees.

62. The same paper draws the attention of Government to oppressions connected with the assessment of the income-tax in the mofussil where the Magis-

The income-tax.

trates, it is said, name the amounts which the assessors must raise, and reminds it of the promise it made at the time of imposing the tax that it would do its best to prevent oppression in the assessment and collection of the tax.

63. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 6th August, finds fault with Sir Steuart Bayley's decision that Baboo Tarini Lal Chowdhory, Deputy Magistrate of Maldah, had no power to summon Mr. Atkinson, an

The case of Mr. Atkinson, Indigo-planter of Maldah.

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

SANJIVANI.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

SOM PRAKASH.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.



Indigo-planter of Maldah, to appear before him. Indigo-planters are often found to break the peace, and if native sub-divisional officers are not permitted to hold them in check, or to bind them down to keep the peace, disastrous consequences will follow.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

64. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 6th August, says that the system of appointing Statutory Civilians is not a bad one, and there will be nothing to object to it if it is worked in such a way as to prevent the abuses for which it leaves room.

The Statutory Civil Service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,

65. The same paper gives some instances of defective work done by English Engineers of the Public Works Department, such as the Calcutta High Court, the Calcutta Museum, the Calcutta Post Office, the Simla Town Hall and the new Viceregal house at Simla, all of which became cracked immediately after their completion, and observes that, if those buildings had been constructed by native Engineers, it would have been difficult for them 'to keep their heads on their necks'.

English Engineers.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

66. The same paper refers to the statement of a contemporary that the Agricultural Secretary of the Government of India is collecting at Lord Dufferin's desire the names of those native gentlemen who devote their time to the improvement of agriculture, and that this is being done with the view of rewarding them with titles, and observes that titles will do no real good in a case of this kind. Real good will be done if Government rewards such men with small jagirs, to be used by them for the purpose of effecting agricultural improvements. Is Government prepared to do this?

Agricultural improvement.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAHACHAR.  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

67. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, thinks that the Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta, Babu Gones Chandra Chandra, ought not to be lost sight of by Government in making selections for the seats of those members of the Bengal Council the terms of whose memberships are about to expire.

Native members for the Bengal Council.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

68. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 2nd August, in condemning the summary trial system, makes the following observations:—

The summary trial system.

In cases tried summarily, neither are charges framed nor are the depositions of witnesses taken down in full, and so there is often failure of justice in such cases. Again, in consequence of the depositions of witnesses not being fully recorded, motions preferred to superior courts against sentences passed in such cases, when based on questions of fact, generally turn out unsuccessful. It is argued by the advocates of the summary system that the cases which are tried summarily are comparatively unimportant cases. But the number of such cases being very large, it is manifestly wrong to try them summarily. Again, punishment is punishment, be it heavy or light, and the disgrace and loss of honour it occasions is the same in all cases. And so it is wrong to distinguish between large and small cases. Indeed, the system can be defended only on financial grounds. It enables Government to administer criminal justice with the existing staff of executive officers. And its abolition will certainly require a partial increase of that staff. But the Government, which derives so large a revenue from its courts, ought not by any means to grudge the extra expenditure of a few thousand rupees per annum which it may be necessary to incur for the purpose of reforming the administration of criminal justice.



69. Referring to the re-appointment of Syed Amir Hossain as a Member of the Viceregal Council, the *Sanjivani*, of the 4th August, observes that there being so many Mahomedans competent to sit in the Council, it does not look good to appoint the Syed again and again.

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

70. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 6th August, referring to the re-appointment of Mr. Amir Hossain as Member of the Viceregal Council, says that Mr. Hossain has done nothing to deserve a repetition of this high honour which ought to have fallen on better men.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

71. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 6th August, says that Government often makes an unwise exercise of its powers of selecting members for the Legislative Council. And it is because that

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

power is not always judiciously exercised that the educated Indian community has become anxious that the Indian Councils should be reconstituted on an elective basis. That the laws made by Government are found to be so defective is because they are framed by Englishmen not possessed of any accurate and special knowledge of the country. And this evil may be partially removed by introducing experienced natives into the Councils. But such natives are seldom taken into the Council. Native members of Council are usually selected from the wealthier classes, and there are few in those classes who have the courage to recommend right measures to Government or the knowledge to advise it rightly. There are also few among them who are ready debaters; and as a ready faculty for debate is an indispensable qualification for a Member of a Legislative Council, Members selected from the wealthier classes, with a few exceptions, like the late Baboo Kristodas Pal and Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjea, can do little good in the Council. It is not now easy to find in India men who, like the ancient *Rishis*, devote all their time to thoughts about the welfare of the country. But there are still men in the country who devote a portion of their time to such thoughts. But as such men are held in little esteem by Government, they do not care to make themselves known to it.

*Apropos* of the reappointment of Raja Durga Charan Laha and Syed Amir Hossein, it is remarked that the former has already done good service in the Council, and there can be no doubt that he will be able to do good service again. But it is not right to appoint the same man again and again. As for Syed Amir Hossain, he, though a Government officer, has given a signal proof of his independence by opposing the imposition of the income tax and the increase of the salt duty, and no objection can be made to his reappointment.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

72. The *Surabhi and Patāka*, of the 2nd August thus reviews the resolution of the Government of India deposing the Rana of Porbandar:—

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

1. The Rana's first offence is that he did not send his grandson to the Rajkumar College for education. But if refusal of this kind on the part of an Indian Raja be an offence, surely an Indian Raja must be worse off than an ordinary British subject. Again, it is absurd to suppose that the education of the Rana's grandson was neglected, simply because he was not sent to the Rajkumar College. It is really very wonderful that Lord Dufferin did not feel ashamed to write this part of his resolution.

2. The Rana's second offence is that he did not make proper arrangements for lighting the town of Porbandar. A serious offence indeed! The Rana ought to thank his stars that he has not been put



to death for it. The Rana says that he has done everything in his power to perfect the lighting arrangements of his town. Poor Rana ! He has no idea that no defence that he can make will have the least influence with the English usurpers of his kingdom, who have never been known to disgorge what they have once fairly swallowed.

The Rana's third and fourth offences are that he declined to dismiss certain persons from his service, although he was requested to do so by the Political Agent. As the Rana absolutely denies having committed these offences, it is not easy to determine on which side the truth lies. But considering the admiration which Political Officers in general feel for Sir Lepel Griffin's "vigorous policy," and their solicitude to enforce that policy, one would be inclined to think that the truth in this matter was on the side opposite to that of the Government.

But supposing that the Political Agent's version of the story is true, and that the Rana has declined to comply with his requests, the question arises : had the Agent any right to interfere as he has done in the internal administration of the Rana's State ?

The Rana has in all eight charges against him. But the charge which has really determined his fate is very different from all of them, being nothing more or less than that he has 31 lakhs of rupees in his treasury. The Rana knows of the financial difficulties of the Government, and yet he did not come forward to help it with his money. Grave offence this, for which Government has, with perfect justice, helped itself to the Rana's money !

Bravo, Lord Dufferin ! praised be your intellect ! Your Finance Committee has troubled its head so long without any tangible result, but you have with one stroke of your pen, added 31 lakhs of rupees to your treasury !

BANGABASI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

73. The *Bangabási*, of the 4th August, says that when the Native

The offers of the Native Princes.

Princes made their loyal offers of men and money to the Government of India, they knew not that the result of those offers would be disastrous to them. It is now rumoured that the Government of India will soon avail themselves of their offers to appoint European officers to train their armies. If this is done, they will lose the control, which they at present possess, over their armies. So, it seems that they have, at the instigation of Abdul Huq and Colonel Marshall, themselves put round their necks the halter which the British Government was so long seeking to provide them with. The story of the Hyderabad offer may be false, but everybody now sees the political astuteness of Huq and Marshall, who gave circulation to it.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

74. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th August, would like to be informed

Englishmen in the service of the Nizam.

why Government has violated the condition of the treaty which it entered into with the Nizam in 1798, namely, that no Englishman should be allowed to serve the Government of the latter without taking its own previous sanction, and says that it ought to show more respect in future for its own treaties.

SOM PRAKASH.

75. The same paper strongly condemns the administration of the State of Mourbhunj by Mr. Wylie of the Orissa

The administration of the State of Mourbhunj.

Canal Department, and complains that by allowing about six girls belonging to the Baj family to remain unmarried till now, when their age is about 15 or 16 years, Mr. Wylie has indirectly interfered with the Hindu religion. Again, the fact that, although the annual income of the State is three lakhs of rupees, still at the time when Mr. Wylie went away on leave there were not more than 70 or 80 thousand rupees in the Mourbhunj treasury, shows how mercilessly the State revenues have been plundered. Who is to answer for this state of things ?



## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

76. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, has learnt from the *Englishman* newspaper that Government has already made preparations for opening relief works in districts likely to be visited with famine, and wants to know the precise nature of these preparations.

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

77. A correspondent of the *Ahmadi*, of the 29th July, says that the Hindus and the Mahomedans form the two main divisions of the Bengal population, and that, though they profess different religions, their interest in every other respect is identical. It is therefore highly improper for the Mahomedans to wound the feelings of the Hindus by slaughtering cows.

AHMADI,  
July 29th, 1888.

Cow slaughter. . . . .  
Cow-slaughter is not a religious necessity with the Mahomedans, nor is it called for among them on domestic, social, or moral grounds. For the preservation of their lives beef is not an absolute necessity. The Mahomedans should not therefore create ill-feeling between themselves and their Hindu fellow-countrymen by slaughtering cows.

78. The *Charuvarta*, of the 30th July, makes the following observations in connection with Lord Lansdowne's recent speech in England:—

CHARUVARTA,  
July 30th, 1888.

Lord Lansdowne on India. . . . .  
A highly civilized people is to-day placed under the English in order that they may work out their destiny. Under these circumstances it is as necessary for the rulers to realize their responsibilities as it is necessary in the interests of good administration that they should possess a complete knowledge of the condition and feelings of the people committed to their charge. It appears from Lord Lansdowne's recent utterances on the subject that he fully realises his responsibilities and the peculiar relation which England bears to India. It is indeed encouraging to find that it is his desire to rule India in the interest of the Indians.

79. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 31st July, referring to the suit filed in the Calcutta High Court by the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan, says that, as the suit in question, if allowed to proceed, will prove ruinous to the Burdwan Raj Estate, it is the duty of all respectable people in the country to interfere with a view of putting a stop to this unfortunate litigation.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 31st, 1888.

80. A correspondent of the same paper says that some four or five members of the Raniganj Jubilee Committee, without consulting, as they ought to have done, their colleagues and the principal subscribers to the Jubilee Fund, have allowed the diversion of that Fund to the purpose of making the necessary preparation for the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor, who will shortly visit Raniganj. It is said that this diversion of the Jubilee Funds has been rendered necessary by the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Cox, not allowing subscriptions to be taken from the European residents of the place. If the fact be so, surely Mr. Cox has been guilty of partiality towards his countrymen. And, as regards the conduct of the members of the Jubilee Committee, it is absolutely without any justification. Mr. Oldham, Magistrate of Burdwan, who is noted for his keen sense of justice and impartiality, should look to the matter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

81. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st August, referring to Lord Lansdowne's statement in reply to the address presented to him by Mr. Dadabhoi Naoraji that, in

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 1st, 1888.



governing India, he will adopt the policy which is being followed, in accordance with the spirit of the times everywhere in the world, and that for that purpose he will cultivate friendly relations with the people of India, observes as follows:—

“These are noble words proceeding from a noble heart, and the nature of the times makes it necessary that Lord Lansdowne’s action should suit his words.”

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

82. The *Education Gazette*, of the 3rd August, referring to Lord Lansdowne’s speeches in answer to the parting addresses presented to him by the people of

Canada, observes as follows:—

“It is no doubt matter for rejoicing that His Lordship has realised the responsibilities of the office with which he will be shortly invested. His Lordship has promised to do his best to make his administration beneficial to the people of India. And what is there to prevent him from redeeming his promise, provided he bases his administration on justice and is actuated by an honest desire to promote the happiness of the people who will be confided to his care? His ability and efficiency as an administrator have been proved beyond doubt by his successful administration of Canada, and it is only natural to hope that the administrative power displayed by him in Canada will undergo fuller development in India.”

SAMAYA,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

83. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd August, in referring to Lord Lansdowne’s recent speech on India, makes the following observations:—Lord Lansdowne, judging from

this speech, is likely to prove a successful Indian administrator, provided only he does not, like most of his predecessors in the office of Governor-General of India, succumb to the influence of his low-minded Anglo-Indian Councillors.

PRATIKAR,  
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

84. Referring to the recent utterances of Lord Lansdowne in England, the *Pratikar*, of the 3rd August, says that

people often make a parade of their conscientiousness, but cannot act according to their professions. It is hoped, however, that the sense of duty of the Viceroy elect will remain unimpaired even after his assumption of the Viceregal office. May Heaven lead him along the right path!

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

85. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th August, considers Lord Lansdowne’s declaration in his speech at Lord Northbrook’s house, that he will govern India in accordance

with the spirit of the time, to be very hopeful. In ruling this vast Empire, His Lordship should depend more upon the good will of the people than upon physical force.

SANJIVANI.

86. The same paper says that a beautiful ornamental box made of silver, which belonged to one of the Queens

of the ex-King Theebaw, has been taken to England from Mandalay by Lord William Beresford and given to the Princes of Wales as a present. Has this been well or wisely done?

BANGABASI,  
Aug. 4th, 1888.

87. The *Bangabasi*, of the 4th August, is glad to hear that Lord Lansdowne will, in his administration of this

country, cultivate friendly relations with its people. This, indeed, should be the policy of every Indian Governor. For, if every Indian Governor makes this his policy, the British Government will have nothing to fear. If Lord Lansdowne can govern India, according to the policy he has enunciated, His Lordship will win universal praise.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARAN,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

88. The *Navavibhakar Sadharan*, of the 6th August, refers to the charge brought against the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette* by their contemporaries, the *Record* and the *Evening News*, respectively,

The *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*.



that they have taken money from the Nizam for writing against Mr. Cordery, Huq and other Hyderabad officials, and says that, though both the accused papers are trying to prove that they have done nothing wrong, none of them is saying in so many words that it has not taken money from the Nizam. It will be a great disgrace to these papers if they do not *explicitly* deny the charge which has been preferred against them.

89. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 6th August, has learnt by means of local inquiries that the present mismanagement of the Puthea Estate is owing to the

The Puthea Raj.

Rani Hemantakumari having placed the estate in the hands of her father, brothers and other relations, who are inefficient and incapable men, to the supersession of the old servants of the estate. Government and the well-wishers of the Raj, it is hoped, should therefore see that its management is transferred to proper hands.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

90. All the newspapers of Orissa look upon the meteorological condition of the Province with great anxiety.

Apprehended scarcity in Orissa.

The rainfall having become irregular and insufficient, they all apprehend danger and distress in the shape of scarcity.

91. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 19th July, expresses great sympathy with the endeavours of the Jubilee Sanitarium Committee of Darjeeling to collect funds on

The Darjeeling Sanitarium.

behalf of the *institution*, which has been found to be very useful to convalescent natives of India.

92. The same paper points out that it was an irregular act on the part of the Balasore District Board to purchase

Pathsalā prize-books in Balasore.

*Shishupalana* (a treatise on the nursing and treatment of children) for distribution as prize-books among the pupils of pathsalas in that district, because the book is not suited to their capacities, and other books more interesting and useful were available. Its contemporary of the *Oriya* and *Nabasamvad*, however, holds a different view, and supports the action of the District Board.

93. All the native papers of Orissa express themselves delighted by the perusal of Her Imperial Majesty's replies to the Jubilee addresses of the Orissa Association, Cuttack, and of the residents of Balasore, and bless Her Majesty in the most loving terms.

The Jubilee.

#### ASSAM PAPERS.

94. The *Silchar*, of the 30th July, says that on the 19th July last one Mrs. Howard, a Jewish lady, embarked in the

Anglo-Indian morality and the honour of native women.

steamer *Lark* for Calcutta. She had, among others, three European tea-planters of Silchar

for her fellow passengers. About 6 P.M. of the same day the steamer reached Karimganj. While there, the lady went to sleep in her cabin at night, after carefully fastening the door. At midnight one of the planters tried to force open the door of the cabin, and began to knock at it incessantly with his hands and feet. The people of the steamer interfered, but in vain, and it was not until a Bengali named Tarak and some *serangs* belonging to another steamer came to the rescue of the lady that the planter desisted from his criminal attempt. This incident shows that even the women of other and more powerful races than the Bengalis are not exempt from oppression at the hands of lecherous Anglo-Indians. As for Bengali women, their case is even worse. It has become almost impossible for them to travel by rail or steamer in consequence of the outrages which are committed upon them by drunken and debauched Anglo-Indians, encouraged in their career of guilt by sentences of acquittal passed on them by English Judges and Magistrates when charged with rape and crimes of that class. But why do

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 6th, 1888.

SAMBAD BAHIKA  
July 19th, 1888.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
July 21st, 1888.

SILCHAR,  
July 30th, 1888.



Bengalis, in cases in which the honour of their women is concerned, lay their grievances before the courts of justice at all? If they want to defend the chastity of their women against these Anglo-Indian fiends, they should take the law into their own hands, for they should remember that the chastity of a Bengali woman is a treasure which should be defended only with the sword.

SILCHAR,  
July 30th, 1888.

95. The same paper referring to the remarks of Baboo Chandi Charan Sen regarding the unchastity of Hindu widows, observes as follows:—Baboo Chandi Charan has outdone even the novelist Reynolds, who has, in his *Mysteries of the Court of London*, stated that he has abstained from bringing the charge of unchastity against the Queen of England and his own mother simply because that charge could not with propriety be brought against them. Surely, the five fingers of Chandi Charan's right hand should be chopped off.

96. The same paper says that in writing against Baboo Krishna Chandra, accountant in the court of Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chittagong, the editor of the *Chattal Gazette* had the story of Krishna Baboo's predecessor in office to guide him. He simply did a service to Government by warning it against its drunken and licentious accountant, and did not certainly deserve the punishment which Mr. Muller in his partiality for Krishna Chandra has inflicted upon him.

SILCHAR.

SILCHAR.

97. The same paper says that, in consideration of the largeness of its income from the Postal Department, Government should reduce the newspaper postage to half pice per paper, and thereby save many "newspapers from imminent death." It is owing to the high newspaper postage that every district in the country has not at least one newspaper of its own.

SILCHAR.

98. The same paper says, that, instead of being punished for ordering the whipping of a woman, Mr. Gait, Assistant Commissioner of Mangaldai, has been promoted to the Deputy Commissionership of Nowgong. But there is nothing unusual about this, for under the English rule the European *hakim* receives promotion for doing what leads to the dismissal or degradation of the native *hakim*. The Bengali only frets and foams at the sight of such acts. But he is powerless even in his anger, and it seems that God has given him anger only for self-torture.

SILCHAR.

99. The same paper says that, considering the wear and tear caused to the roads in Silchar by the increase of the cart traffic, the municipality should levy a tax on carts.

SILCHAR.

100. The same paper says that, those who have written to the Inspector of Schools, Silchar, against the appointment of Pandit Bharata Chandra to the Silchar Government School, have done so from no personal or interested motives, but from a desire to see that school increase in efficiency.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 11th August 1888.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*